



118th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1997

Legislative Document

No. 1176

S.P. 357

In Senate, February 25, 1997

An Act to Provide Continuity and Flexibility for Long-term Care.

Reference to the Committee on Health and Human Services suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator BENNETT of Oxford. Cosponsored by Representative GAGNE of Buckfield and Representative: MARVIN of Cape Elizabeth.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §1708-A is enacted to read:

§1708-A. Long-term care reimbursement

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No later than January 1, 1998 and notwithstanding sections81708 and 7907, the department shall adopt rules to compensate
long-term care facilities and residential care facilities for10services provided to persons covered by the Medicaid program and
persons for whose care the department is otherwise liable, in12accordance with this section. Rules adopted pursuant to this
section are major substantive rules as defined by Title 5,14chapter 375, subchapter II-A.

 16 1. Uniform compensation system. The department shall reimburse long-term care facilities licensed under sections 1811
 18 and 1811-A or chapters 1663 and 1665 for all services provided to eligible patients or residents in accordance with a single
 20 payment system that applies the same reimbursement principles to all facilities. The department may not establish a so-called
 22 "flat rate." The department shall establish rules concerning reimbursement that:

- A. Take into account the cost of providing care and services in conformity with applicable state and federal laws, rules, regulations and quality and safety standards;
- B. Are reasonable and adequate to meet the costs incurred by efficiently and economically operated facilities to deliver care requiring comparable resources to patients requiring care of comparable intensity;
- 34 C. Are consistent with federal requirements relative to limits on reimbursement under the United States Social
 36 Security Act, Title XIX as applied separately with respect to each level of care delivered by the facility;
- D. With respect to those services that can be provided only
 in a long-term care facility, establish a specific increment to take into account the increased cost of any excise, gross
 receipts or similar tax first imposed by the State on or after January 1, 1993; and

E. Do not provide for any reduction in the rate of reimbursement based upon the percentage or number of beds occupied in the facility or the proportion of the facility's total capacity that is in use during a given period.

2. Resource-based rates. The rules adopted by the department in accordance with subsection 1 must include a case 2 mix adjustment methodology that varies the compensation for services based on the resources required to care for individual ۵ patients or residents without regard to whether the facility providing the care is licensed under section 1811, section 6 1811-A, chapter 1663 or chapter 1665, except to the extent that the nature of the facility's license may directly cause the 8 facility to incur additional taxes, fees or other costs. The case mix adjustment system must reflect the relative value of 10 resources required to provide care to residents with differing 12 needs.

Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §1811, as repealed and replaced by PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §58, is amended to read:

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§1811. License required; definitions

No person, partnership, association or corporation, nor any state, county or local governmental units, may establish, conduct 20 or maintain in the State any hospital, sanatorium, convalescent home, rest home, nursing home, ambulatory surgical facility or 22 other institution for the hospitalization or nursing care of human beings without first obtaining a license therefor. 24 Hospital, sanatorium, convalescent home, rest home, nursing home, ambulatory surgical facility and other related institution, 26 within the meaning of this chapter, means any institution, place, building or agency in which any accommodation is maintained, 28 furnished or offered for the hospitalization of the sick or injured or care of any aged or infirm persons requiring or 30 receiving chronic or convalescent care. Nothing in this chapter may apply to hotels or other similar places that furnish only 32 board and room, or either, to their guests or to such homes for the aged or blind as may be subject to licensing under any other 34 law. Nothing in this chapter precludes a nursing home from receiving reimbursement for residential care when the nursing 36 home provides residential care as defined in section 7901-C.

Sec. 3. 22 MRSA §1811-A is enacted to read:

<u>§1811-A. Single license for long-term care facility</u>

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A facility that meets the separate licensing requirements for licensing as a nursing home under section 1811 and for licensing as a residential care facility under chapter 1663 or chapter 1665 may obtain a single license to provide both types of service as a long-term care facility. The facility may not be required to maintain physically separate beds or other facilities for the provision of residential care and nursing home care.

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Sec. 4. 22 MRSA §3174-I, sub-§1, ¶E, as amended by PL 1995, c. 696, Pt. B, §1, is further amended to read:

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E. The department shall perform a reassessment of the individual's medical needs when the individual becomes financially eligible for Medicaid benefits.

8 (1)----If---the---individual/---at---both---the---admission assessment-and-any-reassessment,--is-determined-not-to 10 be-medically-eligible-for-the-services-provided-by-the nursing-facility,-and-is-determined-not-to-be-medically eligible-at-the-time-of-the-determination-of-financial 12 eliqibility,--the-nursing-facility--is-responsible-for providing-services-at-no-cost-to-the-individual-until 14 such-time -as-a-placement-at-the-appropriate-level-of eare--becomes--available----After--a--placement--becomes 16 available-at-an-appropriate-level-of-care,--the-nursing 18 facility-may-resume-billing-the-individual-for-the-cost of-services.

> (1) If the individual, at both the admission assessment and any reassessment, is determined not medically eligible at the time of the determination of financial eligibility, the nursing facility is responsible for providing residential care services to the individual at the reimbursement rates established under section 1708-A. If the nursing facility is unable to provide residential care in accordance with rules established by the department for such care, then the facility shall provide nursing home care until placement becomes available at an appropriate level of care and reimbursement must be provided by the department in accordance with section 1708-A at the applicable case mix adjusted rate.

If the individual is initially assessed as needing (2)the nursing facility's services under the assessment criteria and process in effect at the time of admission or is admitted as covered by Medicare for nursing facility services, but is reassessed as not needing those services at the time the individual is found financially eligible, then the department shall reimburse the nursing facility for services it provides to the individual in accordance with the principles of reimbursement for residential care facilities adopted by the department pursuant to section 3173. In calculating the fixed-cost component of per diem rates for nursing facility services, the department shall exclude days of service for which reimbursement is provided under this subparagraph.

Sec. 5. 22 MRSA §7902-A, sub-§6 is enacted to read:

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6. Restriction. Rules established by the department for residential care facilities may not require or be construed to require that residential care provided by a nursing home must be provided in beds or other facilities that are physically separate from those in which nursing home care is delivered.

SUMMARY

This bill provides for a uniform system of reimbursement for long-term care, based on the relative severity of a patient's needs or "case mix" rather than the particular, historical level of care for which a facility was licensed. It allows a facility to obtain a single license to provide both nursing home care and residential care in the same facility and beds and provides that a licensed nursing home may also provide residential care under its preexisting license.

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